



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

moved to sympathy with its author. The purity and simplicity of its style is in fitting harmony with the thought it expresses.

The effects of slavery upon all who upheld it are set forth in these pages with a certain restrained vehemence, and with an intensity of feeling which gives great distinctness to opinions and draws the lines sharply, but not unjustly, between good and evil. The special points touched upon by the writer possess more or less interest, and are more or less defined in outline. It is the spirit in which they are treated, rather than the precise mode of treatment, which interests the reader. There are many thoughtful studies of the great topic as seen under different lights; but the effect of slavery on the character and position of the master is the one most carefully worked out.

Such a book is not needless, for even while we repeat daily, with profound thankfulness, "Slavery is dead!" it is well still to look back on the not far distant years when, through our cowardice and ignorance, its cunning and audacious tyranny was pre-eminent, — well to temper our triumph in our self-wrought deliverance with repentance that this sin so long mastered us, — well to recall the past, while we have still to lament and to extinguish the evils to which it has given rise.

---

20. — *Short Sermons to News Boys: with a History of the Formation of the News Boys' Lodging-House.* By CHARLES LORING BRACE. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1866. 12mo. pp. vi., 244.

AMONG the many charities of New York none has been more successful in its operations, or productive in its field of better results, than the Children's Aid Society, established in 1853. Its plan and work are now well known throughout the country. Dealing with the class most susceptible to moral influences and most easy to withdraw from the temptations which lead to crime, and working with the simplest and most practical methods, it has done more probably than any other agency to check the increase of the numbers of adult criminals in New York, and to rescue from a life of suffering, poverty, and vice those children who were exposed to fall from depth to depth of misery and degradation. It has been of incalculable economical as well as moral service to society. A great part of the credit of its effective working is due to the author of this little volume, who has been its secretary and chief executive officer from the beginning, and who has displayed in this work, not only rare devotion and fidelity, but still rarer good sense, liberality, and practical judgment. Mr. Brace is fitted by nature and by education for the task in which he has so long been engaged; and though tempted by taste and ambition to give himself to other pursuits, has found in this

sphere his true field of labor, and has secured for himself a position as a recognized authority in matters of practical charity and philanthropy which may serve him as a vantage-ground for future extended usefulness.

In his present book he gives a deeply interesting account of one of the most fruitful branches of the work of the society. The story he tells deserves to be studied by all who are engaged in our great cities in efforts to improve the condition of poor boys. The News Boys' Lodging-House is a "model" institution. Its invention was a stroke of genius; but, once invented, it may easily be copied by inferior hands.

The "Short Sermons" are specimens of discourses delivered to the boys on Sunday evenings. They have the merits which belong to all good writing for the young, of simplicity, directness, and freshness of illustration. They are free from cant and conventionality. Many a writer of "long" sermons would benefit by the study of these short ones.

21. — *Las Escuelas : base de la Prosperidad i de la Republica en los Estados Unidos. Informe al Ministro de Instruccion Publica de la Republica Argentina. Pasado por D. F. SARMIENTO, Ministro Plenipotenciario i Enviado Extraordinario cerca de los Gobiernos de Chile, Peru, i Estados Unidos. Nueva York. 1866. 8vo. pp v., and 3-327.*

DON F. SARMIENTO complains of the comparative want of interest felt by his countrymen and all the inhabitants of South America in public education. To increase this interest, to obtain for the establishment and maintenance of schools sums such as are readily voted for building railroads and other material public works, he proposed, in 1864, to a congress of eight South American republics assembled at Lima, that he should be commissioned to study, during his residence in the United States, the working of our system of popular education, and to print for distribution an Annual Report of his observations. The present volume is the first Report. Its chief contents are, a biographical sketch of Horace Mann; an account of the thirty-seventh meeting of the American Institute of Instruction; remarks on various matters connected with education in Massachusetts, and on the education of the Freedmen; Governor Washburn's lecture, "Civil Polity a Branch of School Education"; remarks on reading in South America, *apropos* to the establishment of a public library at San Juan; an account of the dedication of the Escuela Sarmiento in the same city; and an oration by the author, delivered before the Rhode Island Historical Society.